

Chapter 3: Introduction to SQL

Database System Concepts, 7th Ed.

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Nested Subqueries

- SQL provides a mechanism for the nesting of subqueries. A **subquery** is a **select-from-where** expression that is nested within another query.
- The nesting can be done in the following SQL query

```
select A_1, A_2, ..., A_n
from r_1, r_2, ..., r_m
where P
```

as follows:

- From clause: r_i can be replaced by any valid subquery
- Where clause: P can be replaced with an expression of the form:

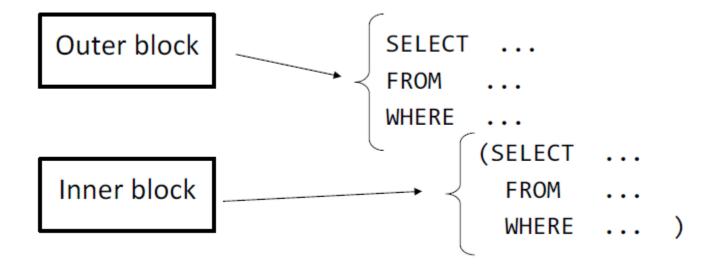
B is an attribute and operation> to be defined later.

Select clause:

 A_i can be replaced be a subquery that generates a single value.



Nested Subqueries





Subqueries in the Select Clause



Scalar Subquery

- Scalar subquery is one which is used where a single value is expected
- List all departments along with the number of instructors in each department select dept_name,

```
( select name from instructor where department.dept_name = instructor.dept_name) as instructor from department;
```

Runtime error if subquery returns more than one result tuple



Scalar Subquery

Liste el nombre del empleado y el nombre del departamento donde trabaja. Si el empleado no trabaja en ningún departamento debe aparecer en el listado.

```
SELECT
e.employee_name,
d.department_name
FROM
employees e,
departments d
WHERE
e.department_id =
d.department_id;
```

```
EMPLOYEE_NAME & DEPARTMENT_NAME
CLARK
KING
MILLER ACCOUNTING
JONES
SCOTT
ADAMS
        RESEARCH
FORD
         RESEARCH
SMITH
         RESEARCH
WARD
         SALES
ALLEN
         SALES
JAMES
         SALES
BLAKE
         SALES
MARTIN
       SALES
```

```
SELECT

e.employee_name,

(

select department_name from departments d

WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id

) as department_name

FROM

employees e;
```

